

published on the authority of a citizen of New-York, whose name has been communicated to Mr. Vallandigham.

## THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

### Fifteen More Pennsylvania Regiments

### ARMY CONTRACTS.

### GEN. SCOTT IN THE FIELD.

### GENERAL FREMONT'S COLUMN.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 17, 1861.

MORE REGIMENTS FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

The Secretary of War to-day accepted fifteen additional regiments from Pennsylvania. Six of these are to be ordered here, five will join Gen. Patterson's command, and the other four are to be sent to the front. One of these, now at Cumberland, is commanded by Chas. I. Biddle, successor of E. Joy Morris, who has not taken his seat in Congress. These are said to be the finest troops, in outfit and equipment, of any furnished by the State, special pains having been taken by Gov. Curtin, in consequence of former complaints.

CONGRESS.

Nothing of importance transpired in either branch of Congress to-day. In the House, the discussion was upon the Tariff bill. The duty on the grades of sugar were fixed at 3 and 5 cents, and that on coffee at 3.

ARMY CONTRACTS.

Gentlemen who have abused THE TRIBUNE for criticizing the Administration will be pleased to know that Mr. Van Wyck's Committee is to have supervising power over past and future contracts, with authority to sit during vacation. No honest man ought to object to this. The proposition was carried by 37 majority.

THE ORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY.

The Senate spent the day in perfecting the bill for the organization of the army.

HASTY LEGISLATION.

Senators complain that the House pass bills, under the previous question, without perfecting them by examination and amendment, leaving that to be done by the Upper House.

THE LOAN BILL SIGNED.

The Loan bill was signed to-day and is now a law.

THE ADJOURNMENT.

No one expects that Congress will adjourn before Saturday week.

PRESENTATIONS.

Yesterday Adjutant Smith of the New-York 20th Regiment, Col. Christian, and the captain of Company K were each presented with a handsome regulation sword by Company C of that regiment. Capt. Castellan and Lieut. Mercey of Company A were also made the recipients of like compliments from their men.

THE CHARGES AGAINST GEN. RIPLEY AND MAJOR MAYNARD.

The official replies of Gen. Ripley and Major Maynard dispose, most effectually, of the charges preferred against them by Col. Craig, late chief of the Ordnance Bureau. Of the \$5,000 alleged to have been appropriated by Gen. Ripley, not a single cent has been expended. In fact, it was a letter of credit which the premature termination of his trip did not require him to use.

GEN. SCOTT WITH THE ADVANCING ARMY.

Gen. Scott will, we understand, go with the Grand Army, as it moves toward Richmond. A vehicle, provided with suitable sleeping accommodations, has been built for his use, and it is expected that he will occupy it first to-night or to-morrow night.

RATIONS AND AMMUNITION OF THE ADVANCING ARMY.

The soldiers of the regiments of the advance are ordered to take twelve pounds of baggage, three days' rations, and forty rounds of ammunition. They are all anxious to move, and more anxious to meet the enemy.

GEN. FREMONT'S COLUMN.

Most active exertions are being used in New-York by the Chief of the Ordnance Bureau for the equipment of Gen. Fremont's column. An agent is purchasing various arms and other material of war. "Forward to Memphis and Nashville" is the slogan of the Pathfinder. The irrepressible spirit of the North-West finds its appropriate leader in the Chieftain of the Desert and the Mountain.

THE RANGES FOR THE PRESIDENT AND CABINET.

The country will be made happy by knowing that the two barges for the President and Cabinet, of which we spoke a day or two since, are in a process of early solution. The white and the blue paint are being compounded by an accomplished artist, and the upholsterer's damask will be delicately and daintily adjusted. We bespeak for the regatta favoring gales and blizzards. Next to flag-raising, when the country is amid the calamity of war, commend us to State gondolas and oarsmen in livery.

A SMALL FIGHT IN MISSOURI.

RESULT UNKNOWN.

St. Louis, Wednesday, July 17, 1861.

Mr. Hayward, Superintendent of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad just from Hannibal, received the following dispatch prior to leaving that place:

Hudson, Mo., Tuesday, July 16, 1861.

Eight hundred Federal troops came up ahead of the passenger train, this morning, as far as Millville, 30 miles above St. Charles, on the North Missouri Railroad, where the track was torn up. The Federal troops were fired into, when an engagement ensued, resulting in the loss of seven Rebels killed and several taken prisoners. One man, who was caught with a gun in his hand, was immediately hung; and another, who attempted to escape, was killed with rifle balls.

The fighting still continued when the passenger train passed. The Rebels had lost three killed, seven wounded, and 30 of their horses had been captured. The strength of the Rebels was not known.

FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Harpers Ferry, Wednesday, July 17, 1861.

Col. Kelly's Maryland Regiment is guarding the canal from Williamsport to Harper's Ferry.

A party of 45 Union men from Loudon County forced the river at Point of Rocks to-day, seeking protection from a forced enlistment in the Confederate army. More than 100 have crossed within the past few days.

The canal will be open to Washington on Friday. Coal is much wanted there.

THE SIXTH MAINE REGIMENT.

Boston, Wednesday, July 17, 1861.

The 6th Maine Regiment left for New-York about 7 o'clock.

## THE FORWARD MOVEMENT.

### THE REBELS ON THE RUN AGAIN.

### Evacuation of Fairfax Court-House.

### RETURN OF DESERTERS

### They Want to Fight and are Sent On.

### THE SPIRIT OF OUR SOLDIERS.

### They Go Singing Hymns of Liberty.

### WOE! WOE! TO THE TRAITORS!

### ADDITIONAL ARTILLERY FORWARDED.

### ACCESSIONS OF CAVALRY.

### THE DISPOSITION OF THE FORCES.

### Desperate Condition of the Rebels.

### THE ORDER FOR IMPRESSMENT.

### ITS EFFECT UPON LOYAL MEN.

### THEIR PRIVATIONS IN ESCAPING.

### GEN. PATTERSON IN MOTION

### A BRUSH AT BUNKER HILL.

### Repulse of Rebel Cavalry.

### GEN. JOHNSON IN FULL FLIGHT.

### PATTERSON CLOSE IN PURSUIT.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 17, 1861.

Another bloodless victory, another Secession village captured, without the firing of a gun, the rebels retreating in hot haste—the cavalry ordered to the front and pursuing for three miles without catching.

Such is the history of the day at Fairfax Court-House.

About 7 o'clock this morning the center column, Col. Hunter, fairly took up the line of march for Fairfax, by the Leesburg turnpike, from their camps, between Bailey's Cross-roads and the turnpike, a distance of 9 or 10 miles, Col. Burnside's brigade in advance.

The troops marched in the following order: A corps of skirmishers from the Rhode Island Regiments; the Rhode Island Battery; a Siege Battery, under Lieut. Benjamin, consisting of 4 twenty-pound rifled cannon, carrying three miles; the Rhode Island Regiments; the second New-Hampshire; the Seventy-first N. York, forming Col. Burnside's Brigade; the Fourteenth New-York; Griffin's West-Cross Battery; eight companies of regular infantry, under Major Sykes; three hundred marines and five hundred cavalry; the Eighth New-York, which, with the above, form Col. Porter's Brigade, joined the column at the Court-House.

An hour or two before the general start, reconnoitering parties had been out in front, on both sides of the road.

In the night the rebels had approached within 300 yards of the camp, but had fled before the skirmishers. The soldiers were full of fight, anxious to know how much farther it was to the enemy, and occasionally breaking out into patriotic songs.

Gen. McDowell and staff were at the head of this column. The first sign of the enemy was some three or four miles from Fairfax, where trees had been felled for several rods, for the purpose of obstructing the road. They could not have been there a week, for the leaves were but slightly withered. Another obstruction of the same kind was put there on Saturday.

The column went round through a meadow up a steep hill a mile further, and the approach was cautiously made, as it was the highest ground on the road, and there, if anywhere, it was thought would be resistance.

For a moment there were signs of forming in line, but the usual absence of Rebels became soon apparent. The alarm was caused by the driving in of a Rebel force of two or three hundred men by our skirmishers.

At 9 or 10 o'clock they went off in such a hurry as to leave their horse bags, from which our men fed their horses with corn.

About half a mile from the Court-House, on the top of the first hill, an excellent position, was a line of fresh earthworks extending on both sides of the road for, perhaps, half a mile between the woods. The hitherto slope of the hill was cleared of trees and fences, as if to allow range to the artillery; but there were no guns, and no traces of guns, unless wheel tracks near one of the four embankments be so interpreted.

More probably they were made by a wagon. The slight embankment was of earth, except at the embankments, which were strengthened by sand-bags, with Confederate States or Quartermaster's Department of Virginia stamped upon them. There were abundant evidences that the works had been left in haste. Camp-kettles, hams, a little flour, and plenty of shovels and axes, make up the testimony. There were no ditches in front, which left them exposed to a flank movement.

Presently the troops were moving up a steep and narrow street, between broken down Virginia houses. It was hard even for officers to believe that this was Fairfax Court-House already, as it proved. It was captured about 11 o'clock by three men—two Rhode Island skirmishers and a Volunteer—who walked the whole length of the street alone, bowing to the few women who were in sight, and greeted with groans by the negroes. At noon the head of the column marched up the street, cheering and singing, or with hands playing the Star-Spangled Banner.

The Secession flag on the Court-House was soon

hailed down, and several smaller ones taken. The first man to hoist the Stars and Stripes was Sergeant John Duffie, of Company C 2d Rhode Island Regiment, who waved it from the top of a barn. The Court-House was soon crowned with the National flag.

Before the second Brigade began to file up the street, the Cavalry were ordered to the front, and galloped at the top of their speed, carbines in hand, forward. They pursued the rebels three miles on the Centerville Road, and then gave up the chase, because there were no signs of the foe, and their horses were weary.

It was ascertained that the rebels had left at about 9 o'clock this morning; that they were under the command of Gen. Bonham, late member of Congress from South Carolina, and were about 6,000 strong, consisting of South Carolina, Alabama, and Georgia regiments. They had occupied six camps near the town, some in tents, others in hastily constructed shanties.

The few persons who were to be found in town said that they had expected them to make a stand, having always asserted that there would be a battle, and that all who wished safety had better leave. But they formed on the hill behind the town only to turn tail the instant our columns came in sight, those of Gen. Tyler and Col. Heintzelman flanking them as the center approached.

In the camps, as in their headquarters in town, were fresh evidences of hasty departure. In one were five quarters of fresh beef, eleven muskets; in all were spades, shovels, camp-kettles, knapsacks, and pistols in abundance. A number of tents were left entire, and the ropes which held them had been cut without pulling up the stakes. In one was a table set for the officers' breakfast.

Sick soldiers were left in hospital with nothing to eat; in the Quartermaster's rooms a medicine chest, the Quartermaster's mess chest, and plenty of excellent whisky were left; the latter was a most striking proof of a rapid flight. In the knapsacks were very precious things, such as a letter from a wife to a husband inclosing a lock of hair from a sister to brother, asking him to "kill a Yankee for me." There were also maps of various parts of Virginia. In some were letters even inclosing money.

The Confederate mail bag stolen from the United States was made a prize by Col. Burnside. As for the town, it looked like a deserted village; hardly any persons but women and negroes were to be seen, the houses, some of them looking as if the village had seen better days, were shut up and scarcely anything was to be had for love or money. Tea and coffee here, we were informed by a female resident, been unknown for a long time, and of other things there appeared to be no superfluity.

The Court House itself, which was where Gen. Washington's business was transacted, looks like a Yankee academy on the exterior. Within it is not so capacious nor convenient; many a police justice North would regard the room, as it now appears, as beneath him. One of the Rhode Island regiments camped on the grounds of Dr. Gurnell, and made themselves soon acquainted with his ice-house, beehives, garden beds, and running chickens.

We regret to say that several deserted buildings were broken into and pillaged, and that six, mostly barns, on the outskirts of the town, were burned, some by Secessionists and some by our troops, on the rumor that a Union man had been shot from one of them; the officers tried to prevent these excesses by setting guards at the house, but in a number of cases they were too late; the arrangements should have been made beforehand, and Gen. McDowell should see to it that these things are not repeated.

There is this to be said, however, that so far as our observation extended, only deserted houses were touched, and the soldiers might well infer from the fact of leaving that the owners were rebels. Many of them were touched less for love of plunder than from a desire for trophies. A cannon was fired at a party of rebels who were scouting, from Gen. Tyler's column, between 8 and 9 o'clock. This is supposed to have been the first alarm given, and was soon followed by the retreat. Three of our men were slightly wounded.

We understand that a carefully-drawn topographical map, prepared by a clerk now employed in the War Department, was found in one of the buildings. Among the civilians who entered Fairfax with the army was a daughter of Thurlow Weed, who bore away a Secession flag and other trophies. Among the members of Congress who were there were Senator Lane of Indiana, and Colfax, Verree, Nixon, Frank, Porter, and Washburne of Illinois, of the House. Mr. Verree brought home an empty sand-bag, with the words "The Confederate States" printed upon it, which he presented to Gen. Mansfield, to be given, by him, to Gen. Scott, as one of the many trophies of this bloodless victory.

Most of the columns of the center rested for the night at Fairfax. A portion of that and of Gen. Tyler's pushed on three miles toward Centerville, where it is thought they will make a stand, as the position is a strong one.

It is doubtful whether the army will at present move beyond Manassas Junction. The force of Gen. McDowell in the advance is believed, on excellent authority, to be 35,000 men; 6,000 were in the column of the center.

Gen. Scott will not leave the city to-night, as reported, but holds himself in readiness to join the march if any disaster should make his presence necessary. It is believed that the army can be in Richmond in five days if it do not tarry at Manassas.

No apprehension is entertained from the batteries at Manassas Junction. The nine 64-pounders, with the James projectiles, with a range of four miles, would soon dismount or silence the light metal of their batteries.

We sent you the order giving the composition of Gen. McDowell's army two days ago, but asked you to withhold it from publication, at the personal request of Gen. McDowell, transmitted through a correspondent of *The Herald*, who promised upon the word of honor that it should not be published in that virtuous sheet at present. It appears there to-day.

Sixty-five of the sixty-seven who deserted from the Garibaldi Guard returned, very penitent, to the camp of the regiment last night, just after the army moved toward Fairfax. They will be re-equipped immediately, and sent to join the regiment at Manassas.

The spirit of the troops who are in advance to Richmond is most exultant. The enthusiasm broke out, on their march, in national airs, floating in full strains upon the tempered air of a July day, cooled by the northern winds and rains of the last week. "Yankee Doodle," "Dixie," "Am Rhein," and

the "Marseilles," mingled in the chorus of the races who strike for freedom at the capital of Richmond. Everybody here is buoyant and joyful.

Capt. Wm. T. Barry's splendid company of United States Light Artillery arrived here at 8 o'clock last night from Fort Pickens, and joined the advancing column to-day.

Lieut.-Col. Devins's New-York regiment of Cavalry are expected here to-morrow morning to join the grand army.

UNION MEN FLEEING FROM VIRGINIA.

This morning a party of six men arrived here from Virginia on board a vessel which had picked them up at Glymont. The men state that they left Dumfries Neck in an old, leaky scow, half full of water, and with two fence rails and a couple of poles, and made their way across the river into Maryland. They then walked five miles up to Glymont, where they hailed a passing vessel, and were brought to this city. Another man who left the same neighborhood also arrived this morning, having rowed the whole distance in a small skiff. They report that every man was ordered to provide himself with arms, ammunition, and two days' rations, and to proceed at once to Manassas. There are no troops at Dumfries, save a few scouting the country and impressing the men. Several young men from Fairfax Court-House also fled hither, after a long tramp through the woods. They fled to escape impressment in the Confederate army. The enemy are not only impressing all persons able to bear arms, but are confiscating all the stock of the citizens in that locality.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 17, 1861.

The Republicans of this morning say: "The general movement was in the direction of Fairfax Court-House, to which there is no great march from the right of Gen. McDowell's line, though it is near fourteen miles from the extreme left. The army will halt for the night this side of Fairfax Court-House (which the enemy will probably take occasion to vacate to-night), and resume their march in the morning. They take with them three days' rations. Four mounted batteries, eight siege guns, and several squadrons of cavalry are in the column, which consists mainly of infantry."

The Star, this afternoon, says, in relation to the army under command of Gen. McDowell:

The column of the extreme right is commanded by Col. Hunter; the right center column by Gen. Tyler. That consists of the following excellent troops, viz: the Maine 2d, 1st, 2d, and 3d Connecticut regiments, under Col. Key; the New-York 2d and 1st, and 2d Ohio regiments, under Brig.-Gen. Schenck, and the New-York 13th, 6th, and 7th, and the 1st Wisconsin regiments, under Col. Corcoran, probably with Sherman's U. S. Light Battery, and six pieces of the New-York 8th, and a detachment of the 2d U. S. Cavalry, under Capt. Harrison and Lieut. Tompkins. Gen. Tyler's column bivouacked last night in and around Vienna, 4 miles from Fairfax Court House.

Col. Miles, U. S. A., commands the left center column, and among other crack troops has more than 2,500 regulars. He probably moved up by the Little River turnpike yesterday afternoon to a point within five miles of the Court-House, if not nearer. A portion of the troops forming his column were two hours crossing Bailey's Cross Roads yesterday afternoon to the intersection of the Columbia with the Little River turnpike.

Col. Heintzelman commands the column on the extreme left, composed of the New-York Fire Zouaves, the Michigan regiments, and other very fine troops, including the United States Cavalry and Light Artillery. Its route was by the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, and country roads in that vicinity. A portion of it doubtless rested last night at Springfield station. Falls Church was also occupied last night by a portion of Gen. Tyler's rear.

There must be at least 50,000 troops actually on the march under Gen. McDowell, exclusive of his reserve, which is still resting in and around the late intrenchments.

From nightfall last night, the city was full of rumors that Gen. Beauregard had abandoned Fairfax Court-House without firing a gun; but no such information from a trustworthy source had reached the Department up to 11 o'clock a. m. to-day, though that comes on his part is not looked for.

The division of Col. Hunter proceeded, doubtless, by the Georgetown and Leesburg turnpike, via Langley, to the neighborhood of Vienna, and there formed a junction with Gen. Tyler. This morning the march of the grand column of some 25,000 men started before daybreak.

Senator Lane and representatives Vandever, Colfax, Verree, Washburne, and Porter went with the advance-guard of the army to Fairfax this morning, and returned at 9 o'clock p. m., having left that village at 4 o'clock p. m. They report that the skirmishers reached Fairfax at 11 o'clock to-day, and the advance-guard entered the village exactly at noon. Trees had been felled across the road at three points to obstruct the march, but they proved feeble impediments.

Half a mile this side of Fairfax an embankment had been across the road, for four or five guns and sand-bag protection, but no guns were mounted. There were no pitfalls or masked batteries. The pickets this side of Fairfax retired this morning about an hour only before the head of the column came in sight, leaving the grain bags out of which their horses were fed, and the Federal troops put their grain to their own horses.

This morning the troops at Fairfax were drawn up on the west side of the town, and the people there expected a battle was certain, but at 9 a. m. they made a precipitate retreat, leaving five quarters of fresh beef, shovels, spades, tools and camp furniture behind them in their haste. The entry of the Federal troops into Fairfax is said by these gentlemen to have been in splendid beyond description. The main street was filled as far as the eye could see with the soldiery, marching with fixed bayonets and loaded guns, cheering for the Union, and the bands playing the Star-Spangled Banner.

As soon as the 6,000 infantry in column had passed the cavalry, which were in the rear, the artillery being in front, dashed through the town on a gallop, in chase of the Confederates. They followed them four miles, toward Centerville, but the great heat preventing a forced march of the infantry, they returned.

It is understood that Centerville is to be defended by the Confederates, and that Gen. McDowell will march on it to-morrow.

The other columns of the advancing army are north and south of Fairfax.

A few buildings were burned by the Federal troops a mile beyond Fairfax, on account of a rumor that a soldier had been fired on by them. No buildings had been burned at Fairfax, although the soldiers, in the first flush of excitement, had seized many things in and about the houses, most of which were deserted by their owners.

Gen. McDowell was, however, placing guards all over town. Col. Marston of the New-Hampshire 2d placed a guard around the Court-House building as soon as he entered the town.

The column which occupied Fairfax was composed of two brigades under Col. Porter and Burnside, and contained two batteries of flying artillery, the two Rhode Island regiments, the New-Hampshire 2d, the New-York 8th and 7th, eight companies of regular soldiers, five companies of cavalry, and perhaps one or two other regiments.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM GEN. McDOWELL.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 17, 1861.

The following dispatch was received to-night at headquarters of the Army:

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, July 17, 1861.

To GEN. R. D. TOMPKINS, Headquarters of the Army.

We have occupied Fairfax Court-House and driven the enemy toward Centerville and Manassas.

We have an officer and three men slightly wounded.

The enemy's flight was so precipitate that he left in our hands a quantity of flour, fresh beef, intruding tools, hospital furniture, and baggage. I endeavored to pursue beyond Centerville, but the men were too much exhausted to do so.

Most respectfully, I AM McDOWELL.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 17, 1861.

The *Inquirer* has a letter from Bunker Hill in relation to the advance of the column of Gen. Patterson to that point on Monday. Tompkins's Rhode Island battery led the van. Six hundred of the Rebel cavalry, under Col. Stewart, charged the 23d Pennsylvania Regiment, not seeing the battery. Tompkins opened upon them, breaking their charge. The Rebels quickly retreated, pursued by Col. Thomas, of the Regular Cavalry. One captain and a private were captured.

The *Intelligencer* says: "An officer of the 12th New-York Regiment arrived in this city last night, direct from Martinsburg yesterday morning. He brings the news that General Johnson broke up his camp at Bunker Hill on Monday, and commenced the retreat of his whole army toward Winchester. General Patterson with his entire force immediately went in pursuit, and was about eleven miles in the rear of Johnson."

The full copy of the letter to *The Inquirer* is as follows:

BUNKER HILL, VA., July 15, 1861.

The whole of Gen. Patterson's division of the army, with the exception of the 1st Pennsylvania Regiment, advanced to this point to-day. The march was a very pleasant one, and nothing of a serious nature occurred until we were near this point, which is nine miles below Martinsburg.

Col. Tompkins's Rhode Island Battery had the lead, supported by the 31st Pennsylvania Regiment, and followed by the 23d.

Just below Bunker Hill, Col. Stewart, with 600 Rebel cavalry, drew up for a charge upon the 31st, but failed to see the Rhode Island Battery, which opened upon them with shot, shell, and grape.

Col. Stewart's charge was immediately broken, when the Second United States Cavalry, under Col. Thomas, charged and pursued him two miles, capturing one captain and one private, who have been sent back to Martinsburg. The remainder of Col. Stewart's force scattered into the woods, and the Second Regiment followed them to the edge of the night.

As our advance guard was coming into Darksville, three miles back from this point, the Secession pickets were just leaving, and the 31st fired on them. One shot, we are sorry to say, took effect in the hip of Mrs. Joseph Chapman, making a severe but not serious flesh wound. We had sent our horse to a sick friend, and stopped in front of the house to await his coming up, when Mr. Chapman asked us to procure him a surgeon.

Dr. Worthington, of the 9th, coming along a few moments after, gave her every attention, and she is now doing well. The whole Secession force has now fallen back on Winchester, thirteen miles from here, and will probably give us battle to-morrow.

A letter from Martinsburg, dated 14th, says that Gen. Patterson was moving on Winchester by two different routes.

BUNKER HILL, VA., Monday, July 15—p. m.

Samuel J. Res, the correspondent of the Associated Press, has been honorably discharged, and has joined the advance column of the army under special permits from Gen. Patterson, who gave as the reason for his arrest that Mr. Res's knowledge of military affairs and of the topography of the valley, rendered his dispatches calculated to give information that was desirable to withhold from the public. The army having moved he is now giving the largest liberty.

The army moved on Monday morning, 35,000 strong, for Winchester, encamping on Bunker Hill Monday night, which they took possession of after a slight skirmish with a troop of Rebel Cavalry, routing them, and arresting two. Some of them were wounded, but carried off. The march will be resumed Tuesday morning, and encamp in the vicinity of Winchester the same night. It is said that Gen. Johnson has marked batteries between Bunker Hill and Winchester, but it is doubted.

Gen. Patterson and staff left Martinsburg on Monday morning, with the troops. The 1st Pennsylvania is guarding Martinsburg, and two regiments of the Pennsylvania Reserve are now moving toward Williamsport. Thus the experienced troops will be thrown to the front.

The present opinion is that Gen. Johnson will skirmish heavily, but risk no pitched battle.

FROM GEN. MCLELLAN'S DIVISION.

A SKIRMISH NEAR RAINBOWSVILLE—THE REBELS DEFEATED.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, July 17, 1861.